

# GRAND MASTER A KNIGHTS TEMPLAR



HENRY BATES STODDARD.

## Women as Glorifiers.

Some of the girls recently made by wealthy American women to various causes are as follows: Mrs. Joseph L. Newcomb of New York, to Tulane University, \$50,000; Mrs. F. D. Armour of Chicago, to Armour Institute, \$1,500,000; Mrs. Edna J. McPherson of Newark, N. J., to Yale college, \$750,000; Mrs. H. R. Schley and Mrs. R. P. Flower of New York, jointly, to the town of Watertown, N. Y., \$500,000; Miss Helen Gould of New York, to various charities, \$400,000; Mrs. Vaughan Margolis of Ashland, Wis., to religion, \$200,000; Mrs. J. F. Ryan of New York, to religion, \$250,000; Mrs. Eugene Kelly of Buffalo, to religion, \$250,000; Mrs. Ramona Blaine and Mrs. Cyrus McCormick to the University of Chicago, \$250,000; Mrs. A. S. Greenbaum of Topeka, Kan., to various charities, \$200,000; Mrs. Louise Sebor of Middletown, Conn., to religion, \$175,000; Mrs. Margaret J. Bennett of Baltimore, to various charities, \$150,000; Mrs. Mary Shannon of New York, to various charities, \$125,000; Mrs. G. S. Burbank of Fitchburg, Mass., to various charities, \$120,000; and Mrs. P. H. Alma of Cincinnati, to the University of Cincinnati, \$100,000.

No doubt an all-wise Providence has put these various sums of money into the hands of women for the purpose of making them the almoners of divine bounty, and in this way to bestow upon their fellow creatures the blessings which God has entrusted to their keeping. They not only enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that they live in hearts made happier by their gifts, but they experience the still greater reward of knowing that the agencies for good which they have set in motion will continue to operate for years to come in the means of blessing countless millions.

## England's Perennial Error.

Almost daily some well-meaning Englishman expresses sincere surprise that all his country's efforts to conciliate American friendship do not succeed. He really cannot understand why hostility to England should continually flame out in the United States. He attributes this hostility to "school theories," to "the Irish vote," to "sorts of causes save the true one. The fact is that all the unpleasant frictions between the two countries arise from England's perennial failure to take a definite position toward the American people's fundamental principle of international politics.

In the current Nineteenth Century Samuel E. Moffett states that principle with a clearness that should carry conviction to the British mind. "The United States," he says, "and intends to remain, the paramount power of the Western hemisphere. This determination is ingrained in the fiber of the American people. It has passed beyond all possibility of alteration. For other powers the only question is whether they will accept it or collide with it. If this fundamental principle be once accepted, no country will have any trouble in maintaining harmonious relations with the United States."

England's perennial error, the cause of her failure to ally American suspicion, is her failure to accept frankly this principle. England seems unable to realize that indifference of Americans to affairs outside their own hemisphere is confined with the most intense interest in things inside. "In diplomatic conferences affecting matters outside their own sphere," as Mr. Moffett says, "they will usually be found easily going, but in discussions affecting the American continent they are as hard as Krupp armor plate. They would give up all of China more willingly than a single inch of Alaska. Here is the root of all serious difficulties between England and the United States."

## Former Naval Trials.

There have been only two instances in the navy where officers of high rank were court-martialed, charged with cowardice. The first was that of Capt. James Barron, whose ship, the Chesapeake, was captured by the French in 1812, and was charged with cowardice, found guilty, and sentenced to suspension for five years. Upon his return to the navy after the war of 1812, he sought re-instatement to active duty, but was opposed by Commodore Decatur. The quarrel between the two culminated in a duel March 22, 1820, in which Decatur was killed and Barron severely wounded. Captain Barron remained in the navy, but was never given a ship. T. Craven, who, on March 24, 1865, while commanding the United States ship Niagara, lying in the bay of Coruna, Spain, failed to accept the challenge of the Confederates to a duel on the ground that the odds were too large in his favor. A court-martial declared him practically guilty as charged, and sentenced him to suspension from duty on leave pay for two years.

## Professor George C. Tilden, the noted m. n. e. r. o. l. o. g. i. s. t. who became insane in San Francisco recently has considerably improved and it is now thought that his trouble is merely nervous collapse due to overwork.

According to the last census report the negro voting population of Alabama has advanced in literacy far more rapidly than the white, a gain of 73.1 per cent. being credited to the color, and only 21.1 to the white citizens of voting age.

## When a question affecting the hegemony of the United States in the Americas has been brought to a concrete issue, England has always yielded, as is the Venezuela case. But she persists in academic denials of that hegemony, as in Lord Lansdowne's recent note rejecting the senate amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Other European powers have been content with one experiment with American feeling on this subject. France, for example, has given no trouble since her Mexican experience. Russia wisely removed practically all chance of friction by selling Alaska and retiring from the Americas. But England is always getting in our way and blustering when politics asked to get out.

"It is unfortunate," as Mr. Moffett says, "that the obstruction on the track of the American express has almost always been an English one." But such is the fact, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Moffett's article will lead Englishmen to some serious thought on the point. His statements can be unqualifiedly indorsed as correctly representing the American attitude.

## Increase of Automobiles.

Apropos of the 500-mile automobile run from New York to Buffalo, in which 100 vehicles started, Mr. J. A. Kingman, writing in the current Review of Reviews, compares the manufacture and use of automobiles in Europe and America.

The primacy for adventure and originality in developing the industry belongs, of course, to the French. But

the late Empress Frederick left seventeen grandsons and only three grand-daughters.

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## People and Events

### Death of Miss Thoburn.

Miss Isabella Thoburn, founder of the Lal High school and of the Lucknow Women's College, the first Asiatic college for women, died at Lucknow, India, last week, of cholera.

Miss Thoburn was one of the most widely known members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church. A sister of Bishop Thoburn, she belonged to a family of religious traditions, and all but a few years of her life was spent in the active service of the church, of which she was so conspicuous an ornament. She was born near St. Clairsville, Ohio, March 25, 1840. Inheriting from her Scotch ancestors the sturdy characteristics of that race, she was most proficient in her chosen profession of missionary. She was the very first woman to go forth to spread the gospel for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and for upward of thirty years she labored with untiring effort in that cause.

As a girl the future educator and Christianizer attended the female college at Wheeling, and from that school she was graduated. She afterward entered the Cincinnati School of Design with the intention of devoting herself to art. It was while she was engaged as a teacher of drawing that she felt the call to a missionary life, and in the pursuit of it she wrote to the secretary of the Methodist General Society for a place in some foreign country. The secretary replied that he regretted there was nothing in the foreign field which an unmarried woman could do. She then placed herself in communication with the Union Missionary Society, and was correspondingly with that organization when the newly organized Woman's Foreign Missionary Society engaged her to go to India in its behalf.

Failed of His Purpose.

In an attempt to imitate the feat of Capt. Webb, who in 1875 swam from Dover, England, across the English channel at Calais, France, Holbein, a German, nearly lost his life on the 24th inst. He swam in the opposite direction to that of Webb, starting at Cape Gris-Nez, on the French shore, and endeavoring to reach Dover. When within six miles of the latter point he collapsed and the tug which accompanied him took him from the water. He had been 12 hours and 45 minutes in the stream, having swum 26 miles. Considering the roughness of the sea his exploit is remarkable. He wore a white cap that covered his head and partially protected his face, and also a mask from brow to nose in order to protect his eyes. He found it impossible to take solid food without swallowing sea water, and he therefore subsisted mainly on raw eggs. He was able to suck these while lying on his back. He also took hot milk from a feeding bottle. The sea was heavy, and there was a nasty swell. His attendants became seasick. He swam a powerful stroke, alternately on his back and breast, making a good pace. Much of the time he swam with his eyes closed, owing to the irritating effects of the salt water. After the 12th hour he made almost no progress and just before being taken from the water he was turning like a top and seemed hopelessly blind. He says he will try again next year.

How the Elephant is Doomed.

Today nothing but elephant ivory is used in fine carving, says a writer in the Home Magazine. In the past there was walrus, narwhal, walrus, and mammoth. Tusks vary from ten feet long, weighing 200 pounds, to smaller ones, and the price is about \$6 a pound. Narwhal ivory is unlimited in great quantities in the Arctic regions, where for untold years it has been preserved in the ice. It is of no use for fine ivory carving, but is used in all inferior types of work, such as low-priced umbrellas and stick handles, cheap chessmen, frames, etc.

Steer Takes Place of a Horse.

William Bodenbun, a farmer living in the outskirts of the little town of Bryan, O., needed a horse this spring but had none among his livestock. But as he was determined to have a saddle and bug animal of some kind he started to experiment with a big brute steer. Within a month he drove splendidly in harness, and even went well under saddle. "Dick" is guided with a bit exactly as a horse, and Mr. Bodenbun declares that he can cover a long stretch of country road quite as rapidly as the average farm horse.

Princess Dolgorouki.

Anglo-German marriages are fairly frequent; but Princess Dolgorouki is one of the few English women who have married Russian dukes. She was a Miss Fleetwood Wilson, and is a very wealthy woman. During her father's lifetime she went little into society, but after his death she emerged from her seclusion, and with Mrs. Cornwallis West and Lady Julia Wombwell to act as her social fairy godmothers she soon secured a success. Miss Wilson's marriage to Prince Alexia Dolgorouki took place not long after her debut in London society, and she soon became known as one of the most popular and successful of hostesses.

A line of electrically-operated canal boats running between Toledo and Cincinnati will probably be started in a short time.

The long tails of the shah of Persia's horses are dyed crimson for six inches at their tips as a jealously guarded privilege of the ruler and his sons.

Never before, it is said, have so many straw hats been worn in London as appeared last season.

## SAYINGS and DOINGS

### Jefferson Monument.

In all the vast territory included in the Louisiana purchase, which he was chiefly responsible for, is only one monument to the memory of Thomas Jefferson. It is a rough stone which now stands on the campus of the University of Missouri at Columbia, and will be taken to St. Louis, where it is expected to become the chief attraction of the coming exposition.

The child in the photograph which is attached to the rough stone is a monument to the fact that it was originally erected at Monticello after the designs of Jefferson himself who at the death, left directions that a simple granite shaft should be erected over his grave bearing his name, the date of his birth and death, and an inscription to the effect that he was the "Author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and the Father of the University of Virginia."

Preacher Without Pay.

Detroit has a church which is unique in that the edifice in which the congregation of the French Baptist church worshiped was built at his own expense by the pastor, and the latter has served 34 years without salary. In 1861 there stood on the site of the present church an old fort. General Lewis Cass purchased the site and gave it to Rev. Romuald Des Roches, who was eager to build a church for the French Baptists of the vicinity. He carried out his purpose and has ever since preached there, never receiving a salary or contribution in any form. Prior to the building of the church he had ministered to the French Baptists under similar conditions in various meeting places.

Leo the Fourth's Tower.

When summer began this year Pope Leo, according to custom, left his apartments in the Vatican and went to the quaint old building which is known as "Leo the Fourth's Tower," and which has long been a favorite summer residence of the successors of St. Peter.

This tower was constructed in the fifteenth century, and is situated on the northern side of the Vatican hill. Grim and unattractive in its massive exterior, but once inside the portals, the Pope finds himself in a most delightful home. The rooms are large and are furnished comfortably though plainly, and from many of the windows

there is an extensive view, which cannot fail to please a true pope like Pope Leo. Furthermore, the air here is cool and bracing, and the Pope's physician is confident that it will greatly aid toward maintaining him in his normal good health.

Public Schools Teach Play.

The city no longer lets all its children slip out of its hands for months at a time, says a writer in the Century. In summer it puts their bodies away, but, improving their bodies, stimulating their minds, speaking to their hearts and fostering their social instincts, it continues their training in good conduct. This, indeed, is a step in a new direction. What would the fathers of our public school system have thought of the term "organized play"? It is a new term, but, thank God, it is already a commonplace.

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## A METHODIST BISHOP GIVES PE-RU-NA GREAT CREDIT.

### Writes His Recommendation for the Famous Catarrh Remedy, Pe-ru-na.

The day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true today of most proprietary medicines. But Peru-na has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low station that none hesitates to see his name in print recommending Peru-na.

The following letters from pastors who use Peru-na speak for themselves: Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of Greensboro, Ga., writes:

"My little boy had been suffering for some time with catarrh of the lower bowels. Other remedies had failed, but after taking two bottles of Peru-na the trouble almost entirely disappeared. For this special malady I consider it well nigh a specific."—Rev. E. G. Smith.

Rev. A. S. Vaughn, Eureka Springs, Ark., says: "I had been prostrated by congestive chills and was almost dead; as soon as able to be about, I commenced the use of Peru-na. I took five bottles; my strength returned rapidly and I am now enjoying my usual health."—Rev. A. S. Vaughn.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address: Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

BISHOP GRANT, OF INDIANAPOLIS.

Ind., writes the following letter: "I have been using Peru-na for catarrh and can cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone who wants a good medicine."—A. Grant.

Prominent members of the clergy are giving Peru-na their unqualified endorsement. These men find Peru-na especially adapted to preserve them from catarrh of the vocal organs which has always been the bane of public speakers, and general catarrhal debility incident to the sedentary life of the clergyman. Among the recent utterances of noted clergymen on the curative virtues of Peru-na is the above one from Bishop Grant.

REV. DES ROCHE.

Church worshipers were built at his own expense by the pastor, and the latter has served 34 years without salary. In